



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

may be noted, a fact likewise brought out, without comment, by M. Schatz's survey, but also likewise not accounted for by him. While the earliest modern development and effects of individualism occur in Italy, followed presently by the French and later by the philosophers of the Low Countries, the lead falls to the English before modern times have advanced very far, and the lead afterward, until well into the nineteenth century at least, remains with them. It is characteristic of M. Schatz's discussion that the causes of this peculiar manner of growth and diffusion do not engage his attention. Indeed, well qualified as he seems to be for such an analysis, he does not go into the causal connection between the growth of individualism and the cultural situation out of which it arose and within which it flourished. His discussion of the origins and evolution of individualism, and of the liberalism based on it, is a tracing of its documentary derivation rather than a genetic account. But if this is to be accounted a fault it may perhaps be said that it is a deliberately chosen limitation of the field of inquiry rather than a matter of oversight. If so it is to be regretted that the author should have felt constrained so to limit the scope of his inquiry.

An interesting outcome of this study is the emphasis thrown on the continuity of economic science and of liberal policy throughout the period since the predominance of mercantilism. Seen in the light of their philosophical and psychological preconceptions, the various schools appear to be variants and phases of a common scheme, gradually unfolding and maturing by the help of controversies that prove in the outcome to have been nothing more serious than factional disputes about matters of detail. Substantial discrepancies are absent from the general scheme of modern economic science. They occur only between the successful main line of individualistic thought and the transient reassertion of older ideals. But hitherto individualism has held the field, even though its forces have latterly been scattered and disorganized in a greater degree than once was the case.

THORSTEIN VEBLEN

LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY

The Labor History of the Cripple Creek District. A Study in Industrial Evolution. By BENJAMIN MCKIE RASTALL. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908. 8vo, pp. 166. 50 cents.

This monograph describes the strikes at Cripple Creek in 1894 and 1903-4. The author was a resident of Colorado at the time of the later strike and in 1905 spent some time in Cripple Creek and its vicinity. The study is based not only on the printed sources but also on interviews and manuscript reminiscences and court records. It is doubtful if any labor conflict has ever been subjected to a more minute and thorough investigation. In fact so detailed is the inquiry that material is not accessible for checking up the statements. The author exhibits throughout, however, such fairness and good judgment in weighing contradictory testimony as to give entire confidence in the accuracy of his narrative. He may justly be said to have put upon record a definitive account of the two disturbances.

The main point of interest in any account of the miners' strikes of the

West is the explanation of the violence and terrorism by which they have been almost uniformly characterized. Unfortunately Dr. Rastall has considered this aspect of his subject less fully than would have been desirable. This has been due to his theory that the labor history of the Cripple Creek district has a value in and by itself as a "miniature" of "industrial evolution." According to this view the Cripple Creek district passed through the "stages of a complete industrial revolution in a little more than a decade." The strike of 1903-4, therefore, "may represent a modern industrial development ahead of its time." "There do not lack," he says, "indications of a general current sweeping the entire nation to such a final issue. History will tend to repeat itself when the culminations come. It may well be that in the throes of the Cripple Creek conflict lie auguries of the future lessons for both parties to the strife and for the 'powers that be' in state, county, and town." Most readers will be inclined to regard this study as a somewhat slender foundation for so sweeping a prophecy. The author's commitment to such a view is peculiarly to be regretted by other students since it has led him to deal in a somewhat cursory manner with those peculiar social and economic conditions which the Cripple Creek district shares with other western mining regions and which have an intimate relation to the character of western labor disturbances.

GEORGE E. BARNETT

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Verfassung und Verwaltungsorganisation der Städte; Siebenter Band. III, *Nord Amerika*. (1) "The Position and Power of Cities in the United States," by FRANK J. GOODNOW; (2) "The Government of Great American Cities," by DELOS F. WILCOX. "Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik;" Band 123. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908. 8vo, pp. xvii+299.

These two contributions by Professor Goodnow and Dr. Wilcox to the "Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik" constitute the third part of the seventh volume of a series dealing with the government of the municipalities of Europe and America, the first and second parts of which are devoted to city government in England and France. They are written for European, and especially for German readers, the purpose being to describe as faithfully as possible the political position and organization and the administrative activities of American cities. The authors have, therefore, consistently refrained from raising controversial questions and from expressing opinions concerning policies which are not yet generally accepted.

Professor Goodnow has also, in his brief exposition (pp. 1 to 50) of the legal and administrative aspects of the American city in its relations to the state and federal governments, been at some pains to make comparisons with the same features in European municipalities. Taking up the historical development of cities in the United States, the author shows the ways in which the cities, having been from the first subject to state legislatures, have nevertheless constantly enlarged their field of local activities. Considerable attention is paid to the position of political parties in municipal government and to the rise in recent years of reform movements. In the treatment of the organization